The first eight questions can be answered with a phrase or a few sentences. You should be able to answer them in the space below each.

1). Give an example of one institution that constrains and another example of an institution that enables political actors:

   - religious tolerance constrains majority religious groups; PR constrain majority parties
   - same things enable minority religions and parties; FPTP enables large parties

2) How are social movements different from interest groups?

   SM are mass or widespread movements on behalf of an aggrieved group; IGs represent material interests of distinct persons or groups

3) How do political parties enable and constrain citizens?

   - Enable: Organize political activity, run candidates, provide information
   - Constrain: Limit independent candidates, structure governments along partisan lines, generate propaganda

4) What are the roles of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in Marx’s concept of class conflict?

   - Bourg. represent the capital holders; prol. are the working class; bourg. repress prol.; prol. rebels against bourg.

5) What is the “iron law of oligarchy” as it relates to political parties?

   - Political parties are managed or run by an elite group of members; parties are not usually organized democratically

6) How is pluralism different from neo-corporatism?

   - Neo-corp channels participation through peak associations; pluralism has people lobby government directly
   - Neo-corp features three-way bargaining; pluralism is bilateral
7) What are two problems with political culture as a concept?

- poor predictions
- tautological
- conceptually fuzzy
- difficult to measure across polities
- prone to distortion or poor use of data

8) Name two political ideologies:
   Liberalism;
   Conservativism;
   Socialism
   Fascism
   Islam

The next two questions should be answered in one or two paragraphs.

9) What does Mancur Olson’s “logic of collective action” predict or say about how voters will behave in elections and how individuals will lobby or petition governments?

- only those with a strong or concentrated interest will lobby and vote. Those with a weak or diffuse interest will not vote or lobby. Voters and individuals will free-ride on the participation of others if there interest in political outcomes is moderate or weak.

10) What are some problems with the “Responsible Party Government Model” as an explanation of how democratic politics works?

Parties present platforms → voters choose among parties based on voter’s preferences → party elected implements its policies

If voters are not rational or lack sufficient information about party agendas, then they will not be able to choose policies

Parties may mis-represent their true agenda in order to gain more voters

In coalition or divided governments, it is unclear what policies a party should compromise on or refuse to compromise on; elections do not provide a rank-ordering of voters preferences